

VOL XXVII.

ATLANTA GA., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## BUT LITTLE HOPE

That Congress Will Do Anything with the Currency Question.

## SENATE DEMOCRATS WILL CAUCUS

But the Chances Are That They Will Not Agree on a Bill.

## SILVER MEN WILL MAKE A FIGHT

For a Free Coinage Paragraph in Any Measure That May Be Proposed.

Georgians in Washington.

Washington, January 13.—(Special.)—The senate will probably struggle with the currency question this week. The house will take a rest from finance and adopt appropriation bills. The senate democrats may caucus on Tuesday and attempt to agree upon some financial bill, but, like the house, the chances are that they cannot get together. No ray of sunshine has yet appeared in the cloud of financial inactivity. The silver men will fight for a free coinage paragraph in any measure proposed. They are pleased with the recent victories in the west, like the news which comes from Oregon that Senator Dolph will probably be succeeded by a silver republican.

Don Dickenson, Mr. Cleveland's former postmaster general, is here representing the brewers against the bill. The brewers had as well take it easy. This congress will not pass it in the short time remaining. There are enough brewer senators to prevent its coming a law.

Ingalls May Come to the Senate.

News comes from Kansas that John James Ingalls is almost certain to be sent to the senate from that state. Ingalls proved himself a brilliant senator, and as a republican, come, every one in Washington will welcome his return. The newspaper correspondents will receive him with open arms. Ingalls is a recognized newsman, simply because he never talks unless he has something to say and he always says it well. As a rhetorician he will have no superior in congress.

E. W. B.

## IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

## A Number of Speeches on the Income Tax-Gorman's Financial Speech.

Washington, January 13.—It is confidently expected that the urgent deficiency bill will be out of the way before the end of the week that opens in congress tomorrow. There will be a number of speeches on the income tax from various republicans, and there will be no effort at undue delay, nor will the republicans countenance filibustering. Despite the opposition of Mr. Quay, which has necessitated several roll calls, and the fight that Mr. Hill is making, so soon as the republicans have made the speeches arranged for, they will have a vote on the bill and will largely support the appropriation. Mr. Cockrell expects to make the vote taken by Wednesday. He says the bill will have at least fifty votes out of the total vote of eighty-five as the senate now stands.

The Nicaraguan canal bill is still the unfinished business. The pension, military academy and the fortification appropriations bills have all been reported to the senate, and Mr. Cockrell expects to call them up as far as possible. The canal bill, while retaining its right of way, will probably yield to the appropriation bills when they are called up. The interest in the senate this week will center about the room of the finance committee rather than upon the proceedings of the floor, with one exception.

Mr. Gorman's promised speech on the financial question, which was to have been delivered Saturday, will probably be made tomorrow.

The business to be considered in the house this week will be probably arranged by the committee on rules. A meeting to be held tomorrow Tuesday afternoon, will be devoted to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia, and Tuesday will be at least partly occupied with the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. In the first morning hour devoted to committee business the Grout bill, to make oleomargarine, butterine and other substitutes of dairy products subject to the laws of the state into which they may be transported, will come up and inevitably precipitate a parliamentary contest. There remains but one hour for its consideration under the present call of the committee, and opponents of the bill profess their ability to prevent its passage within that period. Should the bill fail to reach a final vote at this stage, Mr. Hatch will doubtless appeal to the committee on rules for a special adjournment.

There is already a tremendous pressure being brought upon the committee on rules for orders for the disposition of bills. Requests have been preferred on behalf of enough measures to take up all the remaining time of the session, save that which will be required for disposing of the appropriation bills and the bills called up in the morning hour by the several committees. Among these measures are, according to a member of the committee on rules, are likely to become the subject of favorable action by the committee on the French claims; to provide payment of the French claims; to provide for the readjustment and refunding of the Pacific railroad indebtedness; to erect public buildings in accordance with plans of the committee on buildings and grounds; to provide for the more speedy settlement of claims arising under the Bowman act; the free ship bill, and the bill providing for the reclassification and rearranging of the salaries of postal clerks.

## STRUNG HIM TO A LIME.

But His Friend Cut Him Down and Resuscitated Him.

Lebanon, Mo., January 13.—Word reached here last night of the hanging of Reuben Garner by a mob of indignant neighbors in Dallas county Thursday. Garner was accused of robbing the store of H. H. Fowler, at Calt postoffice last week, and a crowd of ten or twelve neighbors went to his home and took him out and strung him to a tree and left him suspended, his feet being a short distance from the ground. A friend of Garner's was present when the men called, and he followed them to where they hanged him, and he succeeded, after vigorous efforts, in resuscitating Garner, who may recover.

## Orders to Dispensary Constables.

Columbia, S. C., January 13.—(Special.)—Governor Evans will issue orders tomorrow to the dispensary constables to cease searching for blind tigers in towns and cities, and to devote their energies to seizing liquors being imported into the state. Some of the constables will also be sent to the country districts.

## Miss Stevenson's Condition.

Asheville, N. C., January 13.—No encouragement in Miss Stevenson's condition tonight, although there has been no change materially for some days.

## Bankhead on Reform in Elections.

Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama, has been interviewed on the subject of reform in the election laws of the states. Of Alabama, he said:

"We have a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs, politically, in Alabama. The white vote has been divided by the Kolobites

## SAY HE IS MARTI.

People at Fernandina Declare That the Commander of the Lagonda

## IS THE INSURRECTIONARY LEADER

The Yacht Still Detained by the Customs Officers.

## ABOUT THOSE SABERS FOUND ABOARD

Lagonda's Officers Explain That They Are Intended for Farm Hands to Cut Cane with in Costa Rica.

Fernandina, Fla., January 13.—(Special.)—There is a well-grounded suspicion here that Senator John Mantell and Senator Jose Mirand, of the seized yacht, Lagonda, are none other than Costa patriots and that they were on a filibustering movement into that island. Mirand is an old man and is said to bear a striking resemblance to Marti, the insurrectionist leader, and many people here, who have seen Mirand, say that he is Marti himself. Both men left here on the morning train for Jacksonville, where they will "settle up the affair," according to the decision made by them at the depot this morning.

Mantell insists that all the cavalry accoutrements found on board the Lagonda are intended for his father's estate in Costa Rica; for the farm hands, he explains, are obliged in that country to go armed, and the cavalry swords are often used to cut sugarcane and other growing crops.

Both men are very sore on the newspapers, or at least pretend to be, and young Mantell threatens to sue some of them for libel, and also bring a claim for damages against the United States government for the unlawful detention of his yacht, as he terms it. Nobody here, however, thinks that the men will ever return to Fernandina.

## Arrival of the Barco.

This morning at 7 o'clock the steamship Barcoo steamed up the harbor and anchored in the stream opposite the city. She was chartered through N. B. Borden & Co. of this city, but Mr. Borden says that he shall not at present give the name of the charter party for fear it may get him into trouble. "You will understand," said Mr. Borden, "that under the circumstances any vessel now under charter to me, or through me, will very naturally be under suspicion, and I do not wish to put my customers to any annoyance. As far as my contract with the Lagonda, it is a perfectly honorable one. I simply chartered her and I have never seen him since. This much I will say, that I am innocent of any wrong-doing or intent in this matter, and I assure you that the party to whom the Lagonda is chartered has nothing to do with the charter party of the Lagonda."

As soon as the Barcoo anchored she was boarded by Dr. J. L. Horry, the assistant collector of customs, and later by Collector of Customs Baltzell and a deputy. Dr. Horry gave the vessel a clean bill of health and the collector and his men spent nearly an hour searching the vessel for contraband goods and from top to keel. They found no contraband goods of any description and, of course, took no official action in regard to the ship.

Capitan Causen, of the Barcoo, says that he is the agent for the owners, Messrs. Harloff & Boe, of Bermet, Norway, and that he chartered the vessel on January 6th for one month to Abe Kraus, through N. B. Borden & Co. of this city, and that he is the West Indies and the north ports of Central America, with a stipulation that he should call at Fernandina for orders, and to take in coal water and supplies here, and an hour and a half later he left the vessel, and from top to keel. They found no contraband goods of any description and, of course, took no official action in regard to the ship.

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## HE WAS IN HIS BOX

Where He Heard His War Minister Defy the Socialists.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM WAS A LISTENER

Socialists Are Active in Their Opposition to the Anti-Revolution Bill.

## A SLEIGH RIDE OF TWENTY-ONE MILES

The Emperor and His Court Return to Potsdam Over the Snow-Resentment of Italy on Insults of Paris Editors.

Berlin, January 13.—The majority which referred the anti-socialist bill to the committee yesterday was large enough to defeat the bill. It consisted mainly of national liberals and conservatives, against whom were arrayed the social democrats, south German democrats, radicals, and a few Guelphs and independents. The emperor, who was most pleased with the result of the first reading, although it gave no guarantee of the future of the bill, congratulated Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe and commended highly General Bismarck von Schellendorff's aggressive speech. His majesty is said to have heard with his own ears how his war minister defied and reproached the socialists. He is supposed to have sat in the recesses of the imperial box, unseen by the members, where he could hear all that was said in the debate.

The social democrats have recovered from the inactivity of previous weeks and have mobilized all their forces against the bill. On Friday evening they held meetings of protest in every district of Berlin. Ignaz August Reibel, Paul Singer, William Leibknecht and several other deputies made speeches. Most of them seemed to expect defeat. They warned their adherents to prepare for the era of repression to be inaugurated on the passage of the bill. They advised all to destroy all letters, lists, accounts of proceedings and plans of agitation which have been collected in socialists' societies since the expiration of the Bismarckian laws and thus make ready to face without fear the house searches and espionage of the police. In Hamburg similar meetings have been held. Both there and in Berlin the meetings were remarkable for the number of women present.

Conservatives in the lobbies of the Reichstag after yesterday's sitting revealed a general conviction that the government would carry the main paragraphs of the bill.

The clericals have obtained priority for the debate on their bill for the return of the Jesuits. The bill will pass its first reading on Wednesday.

## The Emperor's Sleigh Ride.

The court came in from Potsdam on Thursday. The emperor, accompanied by one aide-de-camp, rode in a sleigh, covering the route in about two hours.

The children of the imperial household and any quantity of small baggage were brought to town by a special train. The court functions and most noteworthy social gaieties will be crowded for five weeks and the emperor will begin a visiting tour toward the end of February. The Empress Frederick will go to England to see her mother and the empress and the imperial princesses will return to the new palace, Trippensee, who live from fashionable part, and are complaining loudly because the season has been shortened so materially. Among the great functions at the court will be the meeting of the chapter of the Black Eagle Order on January 15th, the grand Schoppenhour on the evening of the same day; drawing room on January 23d; emperor's birthday reception on January 27th; court ball on the 28th; and the emperor's 20th, February 6th, 20th and 21st.

An court and diplomatic circles there is a firm conviction that many changes in German embassies are imminent. Count Munster, the ambassador of France, will arrive here tomorrow. He comes ostensibly to attend the chapter of the Black Eagle, but really to consult Emperor William as to the increased difficulties of his position in Paris. He has many complaints to make of the virulent allusions heaped upon him by the Paris press, especially since the arrest of Dreyfus. Count Herbert Bismarck has come into favor on the wave of tory reform and is expected to replace the Count Philip zu Eulenburg in Vienna in case he does not favor the cabinet. Count Philipp is named to succeed Freiherr von Marschall in the foreign office and the latter may go to London to relieve Count Halffeldt, whose health is in the frail condition usually preceding an official retirement. What is this general upset mean? The question is discussed with much anxiety in the diplomatic corps but no positive answer has been given. Herbert Bismarck's appointment to the Vienna embassy would be partially a desire to please the old chancellor. It would imply also the revival of a more militant policy in the triple alliance and the emperor's thought did not occupy room enough in diplomatic calculations during Caprivi's regime. Although nothing has been heard regarding the withdrawal of the Paris ambassador, the emperor is known to be in a bad humor, owing to M. Hanataux's laxity in dealing with the news papers which libeled the German embassy.

## Effects of the Dreyfus Scandal.

The Dreyfus scandal has already caused the retirement of Resman, the Italian ambassador, from Paris, who felt that he could no longer endure the insults which French editors dished at him and his government throughout the last campaign. In leaving the Paris embassy vacant, Caprivi is known to have acted with the explicit approval of Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe. There is every reason to believe that the emperor will not lose courage to resent the treatment accorded by the Paris editors to Muenster.

The most trustworthy letters from Paris tell of an interview between Count Muenster and Hanataux, at the French foreign office. The ambassador protested that he could no longer endure the press libels which imputed to him such dishonest conduct. As a gentleman whose office forbade his seeking personal satisfaction, he must resign his post until the French government undertakes to silence his calumniators. M. Hanataux, as previously stated, pleaded his inability to control the French press. Muenster was dissatisfied with this excuse, especially as the newspapers ignored all official statements, exonerating the German ambassador from all complicity in the Dreyfus case. Muenster will appeal to the emperor with the question whether his position is tenable under such circumstances.

## WILL KEEP IT UP.

Japan Has No Idea of Sending Troops to Winter Quarters.

## PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER MOVE

It Is Thought the Third Army Will Go to Wei-Hai-Wei.

## THE MOVE IS CONSIDERED A BAD ONE

San Francisco, Cal., January 13.—The steamer Belgic, which arrived last night from Yokohama, brings the following additional news from the orient: There was at one time a strong disposition in Japan to send the troops into winter quarters and defer further military operations until spring. The climatic obstacles to winter campaigning in Manchuria and the Gulf of Pechili were almost deterrent, and it seems questionable whether results could be obtained commensurate with the expenses involved. But the idea has been abandoned in recognition of the fact that any cessation of activity would inevitably weaken China's sense of what was suffered and render her more obdurate than ever. Japan means to fight unrelentingly. Preparations for the dispatch of the army corps have been completed and the troops are expected to embark within a few days. Their destination is kept profoundly secret. Wei-Hai-Wei has been talked of generally. But Wei-Hai-Wei is on the opposite coast of the Pechili gulf from Port Arthur and is moreover isolated from the inland districts by mountains difficult for an army to cross.

If Japan sent a corps there her forces would be dangerously scattered—no division at Chiu Tien and Feng Wang; one at Hai Chen and New Chwang, a hundred miles away; two at Port Arthur and Chiu Chow, in Liau Tung peninsula, and one on the opposite shore of the Gulf of Pechili. The difficulty of preserving communication with the various forces would be very great.

It is doubtful whether Japan has sufficient transports for the purpose or sufficient men of war to convey transports. Besides, a corps of armies landed on the shores of Shan Tung would have no objective but Wei-Hai-Wei. It is true the loss of Wei-Hai-Wei would deprive China of every fortified port in the Gulf of Pechili, but, on the other hand, at Wei-Hai-Wei troops engaged in the operations would be quite out of the arena, so far as an advance upon Peking is concerned. To take part in that operation they would have to be retransported over the sea. These considerations lead many to doubt whether a third army will go to Wei-Hai-Wei. The alternative is that it will be united with the second army now in Liau Tung peninsula and that the two will make a descent upon Shan Kium, thence to march upon Peking. From Kaiping, near the head of Liau Tung peninsula to Shan Kium Kwang is 240 miles, and from Shan Kium Kwang to Peking 130 miles.

Some predict the second and third armies moving northward will combine with the left wing of the first at Kai Ping, and that the three will together march overland to Shan Kai Kwan. It would be a tremendous undertaking to move 40,000 men over 400 miles of country in winter, yet, on land 25,000 on a shallow shore, Shan Kai Kwan, where the ice is already thick, would be a formidable task.

## ROUGH EXPERIENCE OF OFFICERS

Who Went to the Mountains of Tennessee After a Gang of Toughs.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 13.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriffs Reeder and Dobson returned tonight from a trip that doubtless will be the experience of their lives. In the depths of the Chilhowee mountains, twenty-two miles















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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 14, 1895.

## What Cotton Mills Do.

A number of southern bankers in reply to a circular letter sent out by The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record give glowing accounts of what cotton mills have done in their section.

These bankers say that cotton mills are building up their towns, making business better, and giving the farmers more profitable home markets. The reports from every northern state show that the mills pay good dividends. Mr. George W. Parrott mentions an Atlanta mill which has paid an average dividend of 15 per cent per annum for the past ten years; Colonel R. F. Maddox says that he believes the business is more profitable than any other at the present time and Mr. W. S. Witham thinks that a well-managed mill with a fair working capital will net from 25 to 35 per cent. He knows of one which earned 46 per cent net in 1891, the year he was interested in its showing.

The nice things the bankers say about cotton mills in the south would fill a small volume.

## Too Much of This.

Ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, shows bad taste and bad temper in giving his coming lecture on the president such a title as "Who Is Our Fat Friend?"

It is true that Governor Waite says that he does not attack Mr. Cleveland's personality, but only his tyrannical acts as the lecturer sees them. This explanation is hardly sufficient. The title of the lecture, by the way, will be delivered in Washington, as well as in other cities, is insulting, and is probably so intended. Mr. Cleveland's weight and personal appearance are matters that concern himself alone. It is nobody's business whether a public man is fat or lean, whether he is handsome or ugly. If he is the right man in the right place it matters not whether he is as big as Daniel Lambert or as thin as the living skeleton.

A man who has been elected by a majority of the American people to the highest office in their gift is entitled to respectful treatment. Those who differ with him on public questions should discuss his official conduct in parliamentary language, without lapsing into coarse ridicule and abuse. If Governor Waite goes about the country jeering at the president as "our fat friend," it goes without saying that Mr. Cleveland will have very much the best of it.

## Newspaper Terrorism.

In his testimony before the banking and currency committee, Mr. William P. St. John, president of the Mercantile National bank of New York, declared that "public opinion, with respect to the silver question, is under a newspaper terrorism in New York."

This is not only true now, but has been true for a long time. There are but two editors in the metropolis that have not been bought, or bribed, or "persuaded," or "influenced" by the Wall street usurers and money sharks who are behind this movement to place the people's currency under the control of the banks. But public opinion in New York is more fortunate at this time than it has been since Mr. Charles A. Dana, owing to circumstances over which he probably had no control, wheeled his Sun into line with the goldbugs and money sharks.

There are two newspapers in New York, both bearing every mark of prosperity, that discuss the silver question from the people's point of view. If their refusal to be subsidized has cost them any business, the loss has had no effect whatever on their opinions. In The Recorder and in The Press the public opinion of New York city finds her outlet so far as the silver question is concerned.

These newspapers are both devoted to the interests of the republican party, but the editor of each is a silver man first and a republican afterwards. The other dailies do not represent public opinion on the financial question, but the opinions of the most influential of their advertisers who, in turn, are dominated by the banks from which they are occasionally obliged to seek accommodations.

It is perfectly well known to such leaders as David B. Hill that the voters of New York, on a proper presentation of the question, would give an overwhelming majority in favor of the restoration of silver to its old place in our monetary system. Mr. Hill is in favor of the restoration of silver, as all genuine democrats are, and it will not be long before the issue will be presented to the voters of the country on its merits.

The money power can silence the big guns of journalism in the metropolis, but, fortunately for the people, it can go no further than it has gone with its selfish schemes of pretended currency reform. Neither in the present Congress nor the next will the Wall street usurers and money sharks be able to carry out their designs. Before the country has made many more such sacrifices as the Wall street usurers demand, the people will be aroused on the silver question, and when they are once aroused, they will have their way.

## The Banks and the Treasury.

Mr. W. P. Mitchell, a prominent banker of Chattanooga, and a gentleman of large intelligence and experience, supplements his recent letter to The Journal of Commerce with one to The Springfield Republican, in which he most vigorously protests against the tactics of the New York banks in hoarding their gold and sending their customers to the subtreasury, instead of coming to the aid of the government.

Mr. Mitchell points out that if the banks had pursued a different course, that is to say, if they had supplied the demand for gold from their own vaults, after the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the situation would have materially improved by this time. This is true, of course. The banks could have put an end to the drain on the treasury a year ago without any trouble whatever.

Mr. Mitchell's letter is so intelligent and so sound in the fundamental principles it lays down that we are curious to know whether he really believes that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was the aim and end of the New York banks in precipitating the panic of 1893. As a matter of fact, that was only one step in their programme. They have not only sent their customers to the treasury for gold for export, but they have drawn on the treasury reserve to the extent of more than \$25,000,000 merely for the purpose of getting the gold and hoarding it.

They raided the treasury in 1893 because they wanted the Sherman law repealed, and because they wanted more bonds as a safe investment for their idle funds. They are raiding the treasury now because they want more bonds and because they hope to force the retirement of the currency based on the credit of the government in order to supply its place with a currency based on the credit of the banking corporations, and wholly in their control. That is the scheme in a nutshell, and it is at least curious that Mr. Mitchell seems to be in ignorance concerning it.

Let it be observed that we are not criticising the banks for venturing upon this scheme. We leave that to those who belong to the banking fraternity. The banks can force bonds and raid the treasury, but they no longer have the power to carry out any currency scheme that does not provide for silver as a part of the standard money of the country.

## That fact is already settled.

## Freaks of Justice.

The Boston Herald tells the story of a man in a neighboring city who had cruelly beaten a four-months-old baby, and who was dismissed by a judge upon his promise not to repeat his offense. In another city near Boston a man who had tied a tin bucket to a dog's tail was fined \$25.

It is difficult to understand this sort of justice. A dog is not entitled to more protection than an infant, and yet these Massachusetts judges would appear to give the preference to the dog.

It would be a good idea in some states to have a Lexow committee to investigate the competency, integrity and methods of the judiciary, from the highest down to the justices of the peace.

## A Literary Success.

When Austin Bidwell swindled the Bank of England out of \$5,000,000 we put him down as the biggest thief of the age.

But later developments show that we did the man possibly a great injustice. It is true that Bidwell wanted money, but he also had literary aspirations. He wanted to get before the public as a writer and make a living by his pen. In this he was disappointed. There seemed to be no demand for his work. So he went to England, executed some skillful forgeries, and in this way, robbed the Bank of England of \$5,000,000. Then he disappeared, and it seemed that the earth had swallowed him up. At last he was caught and sentenced to prison for life. He served twenty years of his sentence, and, through the efforts of his sister, was then released.

Now, comes the literary part of this business. Bidwell, finding that his name was familiar to the public, wrote the story of his life and syndicated it. A number of big dailies are now running it as a serial, and its author has made a snug sum out of it.

The forger tells all about his youthful ways, the books he read and his amusements. His parents tried to make him read "Fox's Book of Martyrs," "Baxter's Saints' Rest" and "Josephus," but he revolted and secretly devoured "Jack the Rover," "The Pirate Chief" and "Ned Buttrick's Own." Leaving school, he entered a commercial house where he learned something of the methods of Wall street. Later, he turned up in London, where he planned the greatest forgery of the century, carried it through and then fell into the hands of justice. He conceals nothing, and his description of his mental torture when he entered his prison expecting to remain there all his life is so harrowing that no young man can read it without resolving that he will never yield to any temptation that will bring him under the ban of the law.

It will strike most people that Bidwell has paid too high a price for his literary success, but his idea was to "get there," and he is in the swim. If he writes, lectures or goes on the stage he can count on the patronage of the public. Nor is his case a solitary exception. Our people have a remarkable craze for notoriety. Let a person once become notorious, and the publishers will pay him well for his stuff, even though he

may be utterly infamous. And it will sell, too; and go over the country like wildfire. If Colonel Beckridge would write a novel and call it "A Fallen Star," or "Siren and Sinner," or something similar, the book would have a tremendous sale.

Of course, there will always be successful writers who will win the highest prizes of literature by sheer merit alone, but in these days, there are many others whose pens will bring them wealth simply because they have become notorious through their adventures, their crimes, their foehardy deeds, or their brainy scoundrelism. There is too much of this sort of literature before the public, but there seems to be no way to check the flood.

## Judge Lynch in Connecticut.

The good people of Berlin, Conn., are in a fair way to disgrace themselves by adopting the lawless methods of the barbarous south.

It seems that the other day Miss Carrie Bennett, a pretty young heiress, was attacked by a negro in the suburbs, and she was only saved from a felonious assault by the approach of a wagon. The negro was captured and identified, and The New York Recorder's advice state that there was talk last Friday night of lynching him.

If the people of Berlin want to lynch this negro for an attempted assault, what would they do if he had actually carried out his fiendish purpose? They are a law-abiding people, and they have been taught to hold lynching in horror, but an exceptional case has stirred their blood and caused their wrath to boil over.

The average white man, north and south, may talk very calmly about the supreme duty of maintaining the law, when he hears of a rape case hundreds of miles away, but when the case occurs in his own neighborhood, and involves a pure and refined woman—perhaps one of his friends or a relative—he forgets his philosophy and remembers only that he is a man.

The talk of these Connecticut people makes it plain that if the negro who attacked Miss Bennett had accomplished his purpose they would have lynched him, and, as it is, they are more than half inclined to lynch him now, and may yet do it. In their "holier-than-thou" moods they may affect to abhor the law of justice of Texas, but when their blood is up they seem to think that the Texas way is a very good way in an exceptional case.

We do not propose to uphold lynching nor apologize for it, but we feel that it is unjust to speak of it as a sectional crime, confined to the south, when, in point of fact, it is an American crime, just as likely to occur in New England as in the far south, when the provocation and the conditions are the same.

We have received from Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson his little volume of "Cotton Facts," edition of 1894. This is the handiest and complete compilation of facts relating to cotton that reaches the public. These facts cover everything of interest relating to the south's great staple. Its price is 75 cents, and is published by Alfred B. Shepperson, cotton exchange building, New York city.

It would pay to Lexow congress.

The Washington Post is afraid that Mr. Sibley is too fervid. It is true Mr. Sibley never edited The Baltimore Sun.

It is said that Mr. Kohlstat will shortly consolidate The New York World and The St. Louis Republic.

Franklin MacVeagh, the new Illinois senator, says he is for silver. Maybe he is playing the Vorhees game.

"If my dear Catchings" and Professor Wilson have concluded to rest on their oars, the jig is about up. It is a sign that Mr. Cleveland is tired of expecting congress to do anything. Otherwise these limber-legged cuckoos would flit about through the timber trying to "arrange" matters.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"I have a word of advice to give people who carry steel rod umbrellas these wet days," said Washington Devereaux, the electrical expert in Philadelphia of the insurance companies, a few days ago. "They must keep a sharp lookout for are lights while pushing their steel rods through the air. Of course this only applies when the current is on, and when it is the umbrella rod comes in contact with the lamp, as it readily could on a street like Eighth, for instance, there is a strong probability that the holder would be badly shocked, if not seriously injured."

Mrs. Amelle Rives-Chandler was a passenger on the steamship Teutonic on Wednesday from Liverpool.

A correspondent of The New York Sun writes: "The secretary of a society of descendants of cavaliers who fought for King Charles I writes from England that it has been ascertained that the mace which Oliver Cromwell ordered removed from the house of parliament was taken to Virginia or the Carolinas, and that the descendants of the cavaliers who settled in the south make a diligent search for old letters or diaries of the seventeenth century and attempt to find references to the mace and other relics of the days of cavaliers and roundheads which were carried from England to Virginia. It is believed that the mace may be in the possession of an American who might be disposed to send it home to England, where an annual exposition of relics of King Charles and Archbishop William Laud is made in All Hallows' church, Barking."

An English scriptural prophet figuring from the writings of Daniel, and the book of Revelations, gives the following as the coming "prophecy event" which will take place between January 1, 1895, and April, 1901, the date he has set for the end of the world. If the first is fulfilled you had better make arrangements to square accounts by All Fools' Day in the year last above named: Ascension of 14,600 living Christians to heaven without dying on March 5, 1895. A seion of Napoleon will massacre 12,000 Christians between August 14, 1897, and January 25, 1891. Christ will descend to earth and the millennium begin the first week in April, 1901.

## The Longest Words.

From The Student.  
 Below are the nine longest words in the English language at the present writing.  
 Punctuated, "verall."  
 Incomprehensibility.  
 Philoprogenitiveness.  
 Honorificabilitudinit.  
 Anthropophagenerian.  
 Disproportionableness.  
 Volucrodestructionness.  
 Transubstantiationness.  
 Froanstransubstantiationness.

The Ellijay Courier is lively these days with bright paragraphs and news items.  
 QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.  
 For two weeks The Cordell Sentinel sanctions an examination of the head of a needle barely visible through the skin. A sewing needle about one inch in length was extracted with considerable difficulty, it having caused the trouble. Captain Cox has no idea when or how the needle entered his body.

At Orlando, Fla., there is no longer any question about the powers of endurance of orange trees. They have survived the recent severe cold, which gave a temperature of 12 degrees below zero. All doubts of their not having lived through have been dispelled by the warm weather of the past two days. The dead leaves are falling rapidly, and in some instances new buds are appearing.

The Henderson, Ky., Journal reports a brief ceremony pronounced by Magistrate E. M. Johnson, of that city, as follows: "We've met here to perform the sacred rites

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## A Song of Freedom.

Oh, the country is a-singing—  
 An' the water pipes is freezing—  
 Leastways, that's what we're readin' in the types;  
 An' I wish that we was lucky  
 'Nough to live in old Kentucky,  
 Where they don't have water pipes!  
 Oh, the weather, it's a hummer  
 For the feller called the plumber—  
 The happiest chap beneath the stars an' stripes;  
 An' I wish that we was goin'  
 Where Kentucky still is fowin'  
 An' they don't have water pipes!  
 Don't think the weather enter  
 Leave a feller dry for water;  
 It's froze up all the rabbits an' the amper;  
 An' I wish that we was lucky  
 'Nough to live in old Kentucky,  
 Where they don't have water pipes!  
 There is just snow enough in Georgia at this writing to make fat rabbits silt for 10 cents apiece.

## Matrimony in the Mountains.

Hurrah, dad! Start up the still!  
 "What's up, Jimmy?"  
 "Molly's run off with the revenue detective!"

Atlanta is now one of the finest winter resorts in the country. Coffee won't freeze here on a steam heater.

## Man He Was Looking For.

Boy—Here comes one o' them new net-ters.  
 Editor—Make out his bill!

We are freezing cheerfully enough in the sunny south. The weather takes the world just as it finds it.

## To the Signal Service Man.

From my window I can see,  
 You've taken the cold flag down;  
 But you can't get a violet ode from me,  
 With icicles hangin' 'roun'!

The negro who killed a couple of citizens in Augusta, Ga., has been found guilty after a long and fair trial. The race war journals of the north should make a note of this.

## Rough on the Tree.

Native—This is the tree they hung Bill Jones on.  
 Visitor—Too bad!  
 Native—Yes; knocked it out o' shape, an' hain't bore any fruit since!

## No Plumber's Bill for Him.

The cold has frozen the stars  
 And icicles hang on his brow;  
 He has drawn the line  
 On cigars so fine,  
 And he's smoking the water pipes now!

The Mountain Sentinel, of Georgia, is published in a rich belt of country. When the editor wants a diamond pin he just digs one out of the soil. And it requires an extra large shirt-front to accommodate the one he is wearing at present.

## A Sunny South Item.

"Where in thunder are you going with that stove and all the paraphernalia?"  
 "I am going to my friend, to spend the winter in Florida!"

There is a rumor to the effect that Mr. Kohlstat the Chicago editor will spend the winter in Atlanta. As we have frequently said, Atlanta is an excellent winter resort.

Some of the Kentucky poets have contributed some tasty gems to The Wine and Spirit Gazette.

## Didn't Believe in Change.

"So, you're up for hog stealing again," said the justice.  
 "Yes, suh, de same thing. Some er my people want me ter go in de cattle business, but I always sticks ter it dat a man is better off follerin' 'de law he knows!"

## THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The Lawrenceville News has this rhyme to the weather:

"The weather's the curious kind o' thing—  
 Take our recent spell—  
 How whether the air was cold or hot  
 The weather is always fell."

"To illustrate, this very day,  
 'If we lean on the window sill,  
 And show old Sol's shining face  
 And give us a working day!"

The editor of The Mountain Sentinel, published at Ellijay, asks:

"Some of our esteemed fellow citizens will not subscribe for The Sentinel because they have a political prejudice against the editor. They will, nevertheless, sneak around and borrow their neighbor's paper and devour its contents with eager curiosity and then go off and tell the editor. Such a man as this is so mean we are sorry for him."

The Cordell Sentinel has this ode to the one-dollar bill:

"How dear to my heart is this one-dollar bill;  
 A prettier paper could never be made.  
 I'm proud of all paper ever passed through a mill.  
 This says the balance of it all in the shade.  
 Oh, my! With delight it is driving me crazy;  
 The feelings that thrill me no language can tell.  
 Just look at the color; oh! ain't it a daisy?  
 This one-dollar bill that suits me so well.  
 This one-dollar bill! This new paper dollar!  
 This one-dollar bill that suits me so well."

The Cordell Sentinel has this business item:

"If the managers of the Cotton States and International exposition expect to have a large attendance from south Georgia they had better see the sawmill, which is furnishing the lumber for the buildings. All will agree that this will be just and right."

The People's Tribune has this item:

"We saw a man who said he was a 'changeling' and he meant 'changeling' not. He said that a long time ago his daddy told him that there were two things for him to 'do' in the democratic party and the other the Baptist church."

The Carroll County Times sounds this rural note:

"Hard times is upon us all  
 And worse is coming now;  
 If you will build your country up  
 Just follow up the plow."

A middle Georgia editor has a horse for sale, and he advertises as follows:

"The editor of this paper has a horse for sale. He is a yearling, works well, is afraid of nothing but an empty feed trough and is getting used to that."

The Ellijay Courier is lively these days with bright paragraphs and news items.

## QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

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The Henderson, Ky., Journal reports a brief ceremony pronounced by Magistrate E. M. Johnson, of that city, as follows: "We've met here to perform the sacred rites

deavored to free herself but without success. There she was. Her husband absent, she had no knife or scissors and it was too painful to pull loose. In this condition she had to remain for some time until a person passed, when she cried for assistance and was relieved from her peculiar position.

The foreman of The Dahlonega Signal office has a little twelve-year-old girl who dreamed Sunday night that she was working in the printing office and set a stick and a half of type. Monday morning she was carried to the office and put to work and by 12 o'clock she had learned the boxes and set her stick and a half and is still improving. So much for dreams.

There is an exhibition in Lumpkin county a large and beautiful piece of gold in the shape of a legless duck. It was purchased from Seth Pitts, who found it while mining a few days ago on the Chestatee river, near Dahlonega.

At Lawrenceville, Mr. Steve Townley, while in conversation with a gentleman on the street amused himself by kicking out a hole in the ground. While thus engaged he kicked up some silver money. Now, paving up the ground is his daily vocation.

## TALK ABOUT CONGRESS.

Macon County Citizen: We fully agree with Speaker Crisp when he said that the present situation should not be permitted to remain long. A financial system which puts it in the power of any one to deplete the treasury of gold and to compel the government to increase interest bearing obligations by the issue of bonds, is vicious, and should be corrected as speedily as possible. No man must come in under democratic congressmen from uniling on some legislation that will correct it as soon as possible.

Cochran Telegram: Talk, talk, talk! That's what congress amounts to—nothing but talk. Why there should be so much difficulty for men sent to the seat of government to legislate for the best interests of the whole country to perform their sworn duty when it stands plainly before them, is hard for the average mind to understand.

Jonesboro Enterprise: The death of the Carlisle currency bill has been announced. Verily, verily those Bolons in congress seem to spurn the public interest and even indicate a disregard equal to Commodore Vanderbilt, who said: "The people be d—!"

Cuthbert Liberal: The present congress seems to be determined not to pass any bill looking to a reformation in our currency laws.

Lawrenceville Times: Congress continues to show its incapacity to deal with the financial question.

## SILVER IN GEORGIA.

Macon News: The conspirators who conspired at the demonization of silver in the United States in 1873 must have foreseen something of the fall in prices, shrinkage of industries, hopeless position of the silver mine, and the decline in adjusting themselves to the reduced quantity of money—a people electing their own president and legislature allowing it to exist, if not done, however, they thought, this would cause a crisis in adjusting commerce of the world and the power of London would have been transferred to New York. That men and women should be reduced to poverty who would have no other means of support than the silver dollar passes at its face value. Cleveland and Carlisle have never let slip an opportunity to discredit it.

## FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Sparta Ishmaelite. There are more home-made provisions in Hancock than for years before. If cotton had brought a living price times here would be comparatively easy.

Augusta Chronicle: A merchant in Augusta has received for sale in Augusta this season 1,500 pounds of fresh pork sausage from a single farmer.

Franklin News: The farmer who has his barns and smokehouse full can face the future with confidence. And we are glad to know that a majority of Heard's farmers have raised their supplies and will live at home this year.

Sparta Ishmaelite: It is not to the credit of the administration that the silver dollar passes at its face value. Cleveland and Carlisle have never let slip an opportunity to discredit it.

Buena Vista Patriot: The Cleveland Progress gives the boys to stick to the farm, and says all over the country where they are sticking to their business the farmers are getting on top. Raise all you can consume on your own farm and have a small crop. This is not the advice of the editor of The Progress, but that of a successful farmer who has money in his pocket and mules to sell.

## RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Blue Ridge Post: We are expecting a wedding on the creek just as soon as the weather moderates. The fact is, we are going to get married, if—but you see that little miserable "if" is always impeding the progress of a young bachelor in his matrimonial candidacy. We wish that little word had never been introduced into the English language.

Pike County Journal: Just before Christmas a young lady in west Pike was called upon by her affianced and when he had gone she missed one of her earrings. When he got home some of his folks found the lost jewel in his beard. Don't ask who it was, because it's nobody's business.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Ed McCook and Will Mackin tracked a possum to its den during the snow and dug it out. It was a whooper. It was bigger than the one Uncle Tom's dog was running that night when the ghost broke him up so badly.

Rochelle Solid South: Our clever friend, Joe Mixon, of Abbeville, was in town Tuesday. Mr. Mixon is our county jailer and if rumor is correct, he is striving to case one of the prettiest girls in this part of Georgia. Stay at home; don't come more than two or three times a week.

## SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

In a defense of the Kentucky mountain people against recent attacks upon them by Mr. J. B. Marcum, of The Winchester Sun points out, calls attention to a characteristic of the mountain country that is marvelous. It is that the mountain people are absolutely self-reliant. In traveling over that section you will find no locks on the doors. A gentleman in Hindman has his meathouse on the main street of the town and never has had a lock upon the door. The first case of burglary that ever occurred in Floyd county took place last summer. Violations of the election and whisky laws are the chief offenses.

Captain S. K. Fox, of Hartford, Ky., felt a stinging sensation in the calf of his right leg, and upon examination found the head of a needle barely visible through the skin. A sewing needle about one inch in length was extracted with considerable difficulty, it having caused the trouble. Captain Cox has no idea when or how the needle entered his body.

At Orlando, Fla., there is no longer any question about the powers of endurance of orange trees. They have survived the recent severe cold, which gave a temperature of 12 degrees below zero. All doubts of their not having lived through have been dispelled by the warm weather of the past two days. The dead leaves are falling rapidly, and in some instances new buds are appearing.

The Henderson, Ky., Journal reports a brief ceremony pronounced by Magistrate E. M. Johnson, of that city, as follows: "We've met here to perform the sacred rites

of matrimony. Join hands. Do you take man your lawful husband? Take woman, he wife, I demand."

The Price family, of Shelby county, Kentucky, at present consists of eight brothers, ranging from sixty to eighty-one years old. Five of them are citizens of Shelby county and three are residents of other states.

W. P. Neal, of Louisville, N. C., whose safe was recently robbed of \$120, found \$1.97 in the possession of a colored boy, and the boy and his mother are in jail.

## RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Dahlonega Nugget: The boys say Bill Woody had some of the best "licker" on election day that a candidate ever got hold of. It was old and oily and made a fellow think he weighed a ton after getting on the outside of about two good drinks of it. If Bill had had about a sixty-gallon barrel of that article he would have been the sheriff without a doubt



## THEY WILL BE BUILT

The Committee Recommends the Building of the Alabama Street Bridge.

## ALSO OF A NEW BROAD STREET BRIDGE

Estimates Presented to the Finance Committee.

## ALL DEPARTMENTS MAKE ESTIMATES

There Will Be a Final Meeting of the Finance Committee Wednesday Night to Decide.

The bridge committee of council has recommended that the Alabama street bridge and a new bridge on Broad street be built at once.

Through Chairman Bell the report was made to the finance committee Saturday afternoon with the estimate of the money needed to construct the two bridges. The cost of the Alabama street bridge is estimated at \$100,000 and the cost of the Broad street bridge at \$25,000.

At the same meeting all of the city departments made their estimates for the ensuing year and presented them to the finance committee.

This committee will hold its final meeting in Mayor King's office on Wednesday evening and then decide on just what amounts can be allowed each department for 1895.

More than two-thirds of the departments have asked for an increase over the allowance of last year. While this is the case the income of the city will be no larger and of course some of these requests will not be granted.

They will not be granted simply because the city will not be able to command the money and not for any over-estimate on the part of the heads of departments asking for the appropriations.

Every department that was not represented at the first meeting of the finance committee last week was heard from Saturday afternoon.

What the Police Need.

Captain James W. English was heard from first Saturday in the interest of the police department. He asked, as chairman of the board of police commissioners, for \$13,888.30. This amount is necessary to keep the department as it was at the close of last year.

Unless this money is appropriated Captain English says that twenty men will have to be dropped from the roll. Chairman Inman of the finance committee, asked Captain English a number of questions regarding the police department and that gentleman finally read a statement showing what each man received per day. When he said that the city detectives were paid \$2.70 each Mr. Inman said:

"If the city pays these men why do citizens have to pay for their services?"

"They do not do so," replied Captain English, quickly.

"I have been informed that they do have to pay the detectives," said Mr. Inman, smiling.

Captain English said that Mr. Inman's information was either deliberately wrong or did not know what he was talking about. "I want it understood, captain," replied Mr. Inman, "that I have made no attack on the department."

Captain English smiled pleasantly and said he did not so construe it. The estimate of the board of commissioners does not include police protection for the exposition, which will probably cost \$15,000 additional.

Chief of Police Connolly exhibited a diagram showing the territory covered by each watch of the force. The distance that each man has to cover in walking his beat was shown to be remarkable.

To Build the Bridges.

Chairman Bell, of the committee on bridges, said that his committee had considered the question of bridges and had decided that the Alabama street bridge should be built at once. The committee, he said, would require \$50,000 for this work for the first year. The Broad street bridge would be in a dangerous condition and the committee wants \$25,000 towards building a new one.

Then thousand dollars will be enough, the committee thinks, to get the bridge work during the year, aside from the two large bridges.

The Parks of the City.

The park commissioners want \$5,000 for the expenses of Grant park. In addition to this they want \$2,500 for new buildings and \$3,500 for enlarging Lake Arborea. They ask for \$1,000 for improving Inman Park.

The Water Department.

The water board wants \$10,000 for this year. This amount does not include any improvements and simply covers the actual expenses of the department. If the exposition grounds are supplied with water an extra expense of \$2,000 will be necessary.

To Build the Sewers.

Chairman Hirsch, of the sewer committee, asked for \$100,000 for this year's work. His committee thinks the Connelly street sewer should be built at once and will begin it as soon as the appropriation is made.

Mr. Hirsch, representing the Grady hospital, also asked for an appropriation of \$2,300 for that institution.

The electric light committee wants \$75,000 and out of this amount proposes to erect a number of new lights.

The Work on the Streets.

The work on the streets this year will be as large as that of last, but may not be as expensive.

The citizens of Capitol avenue have asked that the street be paved with asphalt and the citizens of Auburn avenue have made a like request. There are a number of shorter streets that need improving.

The old waterworks property may have a number of streets cut through it. At the meeting of the finance committee Saturday Councilman Day asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose. He also stated that he would ask city work commissioners to give a like amount in work, towards opening streets and roads to the property.

ASKED FOR SHELTER.

Men Without Money Sleep at the Police Headquarters.

Thirteen men without money and unable to stand the cold asked for and were given shelter at police headquarters last night. Of this number only one was a common laborer. The others were mechanics. They came from every part of the union, and many of them were educated men.

They all told the same story of hard times and no work. One of the men, who gave his name as Charles Hansen, said he was a plasterer by trade and came from Maine to Atlanta in search of work.

He was well dressed and said he had been able to pay his way until a few days ago. When he was told that he could not sleep in a cell he said he could not do it, and asked that he be allowed to sit in a chair in one of the hallways. He spent the night in this manner in preference to sleeping on a bunk in a cell.

The grand lodge of the B'nai B'rith of the fifth district, which comprises most of the territory south of Washington, will be held in Atlanta February 11th. It will bring to the city a large gathering of the most representative Hebrews of the south.

## TOUR OF INSPECTION

Governor Atkinson and His Confidential Clerk Are in Milledgeville.

## THE GEORGIA NORMAL WILL BE VISITED

The State Asylum Will Be Inspected by the Governor—The Supreme Court Convenes Today.

Governor Atkinson left the city yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock to make a tour of investigation through the Georgia Normal and Industrial college and the state asylum.

With Governor Atkinson went his confidential clerk, A. B. Conyers. Just how long the governor will remain away from the capital is not known. He expects to be gone several days at the shortest.

He wants to obtain an accurate idea as to every department in the normal and industrial school, and will inspect everything with an eye to improvement. Governor Atkinson, as is well known, introduced the bill which founded this school. The young women of Georgia have him to thank for the great opportunity thus offered them.

When Governor Atkinson was inaugurated the entire faculty and every student came to Atlanta to witness the inaugural ceremonies. They made a beautiful and inspiring sight as they stood in a well-arranged group in their handsome school uniforms and regulation caps. Now Governor Atkinson goes to visit the school, and he will be a most welcome visitor.

As to the state asylum, this will receive a large portion of the governor's attention. He will go through every portion of it, and will have several conferences with Dr. Powell, the superintendent. The state spends annually about \$200,000 on this institution, and Governor Atkinson believes that too much care cannot be taken as to the best disposition of the money. He wants to acquaint himself with the work and expenses involved in the keeping up of the asylum.

"I shall be out of the city several days," said the governor. "I intend to visit the normal school and then to take a look through the state asylum. The state expends, as you probably know, something like \$200,000 annually on this branch. I do not know how long I shall be out of the city."

Will Be Paid This Week.

Warrants for the money due the teachers for the last quarter of 1894 will probably be finished today, and the money will all be paid this week.

The money will go to nearly 8,000 public school teachers, whose salaries average enough to give them about \$250. Fulton county will get something over \$10,000, while Richmond county is second with \$9,000.

The counties receive their money for schools in accordance with their population. The smaller counties get from \$600 to \$1,000.

The supreme court will meet today and hear arguments in cases from the Eastern circuit. It is expected that there will be several decisions handed down today. The supreme court is behind in its work as there has been a steady grind for some time.

The acts of the last legislature are all ready out in printed form. The state librarian has received 300 copies, and there will be others ready in a few days. These will be distributed to the judges and justices of the peace in the state.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Just such incidents as this has won Richard Mansfield the reputation of being one of the crankiest human beings on the continent. Friday he called at the Aragon and looked over the names of his company on the register. Only the surname of the actors were put down, but the full name of Manager Slocum, with the addition "esq." was written. Mansfield dispatched a card to his manager, Slocum, who is one of the nicest fellows in the world, came down. There was the briefest sort of conference. Slocum borrowed Ed Brown's cravat, scratched on the register for a few moments, and when he got through no one could have told by the register that he was an "esq."

"Is 'Arms and the Man' an up-to-date play?" repeated Richard Mansfield, in answer to my question. "I don't exactly understand the meaning of that term. I fancy that everything we do is up-to-date. It is very clever, very modern and rather new, I think. Mr. Shaw, its author, is a very clever man, indeed. I have the pleasure of knowing him very well, personally."

Trilby did not have to wait so long as Napoleon to reap the fullness of glory. Trilby evenings alternate with "Hours with Napoleon." It's hard to decide which is the popular favorite, Trilby or Napoleon.

By the way, Trilby is to set the fashion this summer. Everything will have a decided Trilbyness about it. At the sea shore the young ladies will bathe with bare feet, and happy will be the belle who happens to have such a foot as Little Billie drew and went wild over.

These are the days when New Year's resolutions begin to bag at the knees.

Artist McNeill, for many years on the staff of The Chicago Herald, and one of the most valuable men in the service of that paper, has been engaged by The Looking Glass, of this city, and will make his home in Atlanta after the first of February. Mr. McNeill is the artist who made the sketches for The Herald's "Dixie Hummer" train.

The handsome blonde whiskers and charming smile of Mr. Edmund A. Felder are doing wonders for the Atlanta exposition in Chicago. Mr. Felder feels as good at home in the Windy City as in Atlanta, and he is finding interesting the business men of that city in our great exposition.

They say in Savannah that there is a great flutter among the belles, owing to the prospective influx of Mr. James Barnesworth, who is due there on the 15th.

"Done, heard, seen and said"—happy, but lacking in comprehensiveness. "Happened, occurred, transpired, thought, observed, spoken, iterated, uttered, felt, experienced, imagined," would give it the necessary breadth.

Last week was an exceptional week in Atlanta journalism. There was not a single story by Colonel Ed Calloway or Major Bud Kermode.

Colonel Lucius Perry Hills is to give Washington an idea of Georgia humor of the first class on the night of the 21st instant. The colonel is loaded for the capital.

The Atlanta dogs appreciate a fire fully as keenly as the average boy. Observe them make a break when the fire bell rings. There is no mistaking their intentions. They want to see the fire.

It is said that negotiations are on foot to bring to the Edgewood Avenue theater this summer practically the same company that recently appeared here in "The Fencing Master." Miss Dorothy is the prima donna, and is recognized by the critics as one of the coming queens of opera.

## WOMEN WHO THINK

Fall Programme of the Coming Woman's Suffrage Convention.

## WHICH IS SOON TO MEET IN ATLANTA

Hundreds of Ladies Will Be Here, and the Proceedings Will Be Highly Interesting.

Several hundred advanced women, who have given the subject earnest thought, and have concluded that they have a right to vote, will come to Atlanta on January 30th, next, to hold their annual convention.

They will meet under the name of the National American Suffrage Association, which is the largest suffrage association in the world, and the convention will be the twenty-seventh annual one. It will be composed of several hundred of the brainiest women of America, and the proceedings will be marked with unusual interest.

As the question of woman suffrage is growing in interest every year, the convention that will be held in Atlanta will be, perhaps, the most interesting that has ever been held.

Here is the programme of the entire convention, now published for the first time:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31ST.

MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

FORMAL OPENING.

Committee Reports.

Short Addresses by eminent speakers.

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

Prayer—Rabbi Reich.

Address of Welcome.

President's Address—Susan B. Anthony.

Address—Dora Phelps Hull, of Colorado.

"A Message from the Rocky Mountains."

Address—Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine.

"Signs of the Times."

PRINCE, FEBRUARY 1ST.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

Organized Work in Various States.

Short Addresses by eminent speakers.

AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

Committee Reports.

Short Addresses by eminent speakers.

EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

Prayer—Rev. R. H. Robb.

Address—Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Pennsylvania.

"The Home, the Tap-Room of the State."

Address—General Robert R. Hemphill, of South Carolina.

"Woman as a Subject."

Address—Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky.

"Woman Suffrage in the South."

Address—Colonel J. Colton Lynes, of Kentucky.

Address—Mary C. Francis, of Ohio.

Address—Henry C. Hammond, Georgia.

Address—Carrie L. Chapman Catt, of New York.

"Eternal Justice."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2D.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

Organized Work in Various States.

## READY FOR THE FRAY

The First Session of the Baker-Wright Committee Occurs Tuesday.

## SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED

Two Sides of the Story About Hugh Wright's Overcoat—Captains Baker and Wright Confident.

If present indications are to be accepted, the lovers of sensation are to be fairly banqueted on the details which will develop during the session of the Baker-Wright committee.

There are charges and counter-charges to be disposed of, and that the sessions, which begin tomorrow, will be of extreme interest is certain beyond peradventure. The detectives claim to be able to prove the charges made against the recorder's clerk, while the friends of Captain Amos Baker, clerk to the recorder, smile and say that there are two sides to every question.

Captain Wright, the principal on the "detective" side, is thoroughly confident, but refuses to be interviewed on any line except that the testimony before the Baker-Wright committee will stand for itself. The good natured recorder's clerk takes an opposite view and has placed himself in juxtaposition to Captain Wright and says that he will have something to say for himself and also regarding the detective.

There is one feature of the trial that promises to become red-hot. It is the charge made by Captain Wright that Captain Baker while in the National hotel bar, received the overcoat of Hugh T. Wright, paying him \$1.50 for it. It is said that Captain Baker will not deny that he received an overcoat from Hugh Wright, nor will he deny that he gave Hugh Wright \$1.50 at the same time.

But one of Captain Baker's friends says that there is more in the charge than is to be seen at a casual glance, and that that more completely exonerates him.

It was like this, said one of Captain Baker's friends. "Hugh Wright went to Captain Baker and asked him for a loan of \$1.50. He told Captain Baker that he had an overcoat which he would leave as collateral. He kept the overcoat for some time, but did not return. Captain Baker then took it to a detective and told him about the transaction, remarking at the same time that the coat might have been stolen. All efforts on the part of the detectives failed to establish an owner and the coat was given back to Captain Baker. Hugh Wright has never returned to claim it. That's all."

Captain Baker does not care to talk about the situation, but like Captain Wright, seems perfectly confident.

THOSE CONDEMNED WALLS.

No Work Done on the Old Capitol Building.

The question of removing the dangerous portion of the old capitol building has not yet been decided and if present indications amount to anything, it will not be in some time. After the building inspectors said that a portion of the walls were in a dangerous condition and the city council ordered their removal in fifteen days, the matter was considered as definitely settled. The Messrs. Venable and his associates have decided to touch the building.

They have positively announced that they will have nothing to do with removing the walls. The insurance companies will not assume the responsibility of the work, so the city will have to do it. Bids will be advertised for and the work done at the expense of the owners of the building. Just what the city will do has not yet been announced.

Mr. W. H. Verabie, after having decided not to take any part in the removal of the building, determined to allow matters to take their own course.

When asked about the decision of the city and the arbitrators last night, he said:

"There has been nothing settled definitely that I know of. As to when the building or any portion of it will be removed I do not know. Nothing has been decided yet."

The fifteen days allowed by the city for the completion of the work have expired and now the city will take the work in hand, just as soon as arrangements can be made.

Mr. A. L. Waldo, who represents a number of the insurance companies that hold risks on the building, said last night that nothing had been done towards starting the work.

SAYS HE IS INSANE.

The Mind of a Boy Said to Be Unbalanced.

Claud Allen, a four-year-old boy, is a prisoner at the police station charged with disorderly conduct and throwing rocks. The boy is a member of a notorious family. His brother, Gus Allen, was arrested a year and a half ago for attempting to kill Patrolman Randall. He shot the officer, but did him no serious injury. He was tried on a writ of lunacy and sent to the asylum. He afterwards escaped and is now on the loose.

Yesterday afternoon a sister of the boy called at the police headquarters to see him. She claims that he, too, is insane and that his acts of lawlessness are caused by a diseased mind and not a reckless or wicked disposition.

BACK TO HER HOME.

The Mountain Girl Has Returned to Paulding County.

Mary McKeiver, the sixteen-year-old girl from Paulding county that was supposed to be a hunchback, was found in a deserted house on Marietta street, and has been taken back to her home near the mountains in north Georgia. She told a remarkable story, saying she had been kidnapped by two men and taken from her home. The sheriff of Paulding county, who took the girl back, says there is another feature of the story that is not calculated to reflect credit upon the girl.

Will the meeting at the police station of the girl and the sheriff was an accidental one, he consented to take her to her home. They left for Paulding county yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and the girl was evidently anxious to return.

Her appearance at her home will not be an improvement over the past, for several days spent in the station and as many nights spent in sleeping on the iron floor served to make her well-worn clothing a mass of rags.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. CREAM BAKING POWDER.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

## NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Happenings of Interest to the People of Atlanta and Georgia.

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Some Events of the Future—Gossip About Social Events and Miscellaneous Festivals.

Mrs. William A. Hemphill announces that she will receive informally, introducing Chancellor and Mrs. William H. Paine, on Tuesday, January 15th, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Clarence Knowles returned from New York last week and since that time she and her committee have been busily engaged in the arrangements for the paper ball, which will occur on the night of January 30th. The ball will undoubtedly be one of the most brilliant ever given in this city, and one of its chief charms will be the originality and beauty of the costumes. Mrs. Knowles while in New York visited a number of modistes and costumers who do not themselves entirely to the making of fancy dresses and she has shown a great many beautiful and artistic models in fancy paper toilets, which will serve her to good purpose in suggesting such costumes to her friends. She has beautiful ideas about the decoration of the ballroom and the banquet room, where the royal feast of supper will be exquisitely served. The paper ball committee intends sending out a large number of cards asking for such contributions as hams, turkeys, tongues, pickles, olives, oysters, etc., and all the ladies to whom these notices are sent are earnestly requested to respond to the call upon them as generously as they possibly can. One turkey, ham or tongue is not much for any well-to-do housekeeper to give, and if all of them are liberal the sum realized therefrom will be clear profit. All those who contribute meats or fowls are requested to send such articles cooked. The bouquets for the ball are in the charge of Mrs. Edmund Tyler, and can be purchased beforehand from her by sending to her at the Kimball house. These bouquets are real works of art, and the ladies will be able to find in his or her favorite flower, whether it be in season or not. They are also very cheap, compared to the perishable natural ones purchased at the florists.

The Trilby evening at Mrs. Otley's this evening will gather together a large and cultivated audience to enjoy in the discussion of Trilby and the characters in the novel, a rare literary and artistic treat. The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, and the admission is 50 cents.

Mr. D. Shaver, Jr., of Augusta, was in the city last week visiting his sister, Mrs. Wallace P. Reed, 67 Fairlie street. Mr. Shaver is a member of the firm of Richards & Shaver, and is one of Augusta's most enterprising and prominent business men. He has a legion of friends in Atlanta who are always glad to welcome him.

Mrs. H. A. Arnold, of Washington, Ga., accompanied by her little daughter, Katherine, left for home yesterday after spending several weeks very pleasantly with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Brittain, at No. 9 Orange street.

LaGrange, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cox gave a delightful surprise party to their friends at the LaGrange Hotel yesterday afternoon. It was a most enjoyable affair in every way. The young ladies of the senior class of Misses Marie Maddox, Cone, Bradley, Fitzgerald, H. H. Johnson, John, Kirby, Martin, Neal, Oliver, Post, Reid, Smith, Shank, Stakely, Strickland, Strong, Thigpen, Willis, Worrell, McHan and Richards.

AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Dr. Bigham Preached to a Large Congregation.

Dr. Bigham, pastor of Trinity church, preached a fair sermon to an immense audience yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The day was a cold one but the church was warm and pleasant. The doctor preached one of his best sermons and to a most appreciative audience, from the text, Luke xiv. 23. "There was in a city a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man."

This is about the worst man told of in the Bible. Not only because he was disinclined to do justice as between a widow and her adversary, but because of a condition of mind and an attitude of heart signified by two strokes of the brush, delineating his character.

1. He did not fear God.

2. He did not regard man.

These two things existing in any man's case make him exceedingly bad and an exceedingly dangerous. This man happened to be a judge, but any man other than a judge with these traits would be equally bad and dangerous. The emphatic evil of this judge is clearly seen when we observe that he was a man of high position and that he was a man of high character.

For our Savior never discoursed in parable or otherwise of impossible men. The function of the religious man, his basic error, was that he unrelated himself. But the very highest law of God is nature, and the function of the religious man is to live to itself; no man liveth to himself. This man, however, did not fear God; he had no reverence for the religious order of his day. He did not regard man; having a little reverence for the social order of his day, if there were a man in the order, his thought what impossible wickedness was there for him? Such a man is dynamite in a storm-center. He must be gotten rid of; must be put down or put out—or cured.

Consider a moment the badness of one who has no reverence. Is a blasphemer dangerous? Is he who coarsely assails the Bible, the church, the most sacred religious customs and institutions of his day a dangerous man? Is he, in any measure, a respectable man who examines the greatest force of a civilization, flippantly, disrespectfully, and carelessly? Consider a moment the badness of one who has no reverence for the religious order of his day, if there were a man in the order, his thought what impossible wickedness was there for him? Such a man is dynamite in a storm-center. He must be gotten rid of; must be put down or put out—or cured.

When this man unrelated himself, he self-centered himself. All things must minister to him now, and we find it, without surprise, indicated of him, that through such a high consideration as the doing of justice did not constrains him to the performance of his duty, yet, lest he might be bothered, he avenges this widow. Let a man diver from the most sacred duties, and he will soon become contemptibly governed by small ones.

Eighteenth century







## MOSE GUNST'S RISE.

The Atlanta Appointed Police Commissioner of San Francisco.

## SKETCH OF A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER

A Strange Sort of Man to Be a Police Commissioner—Was Once a Dead Game Sport.

Hundreds of people in Atlanta remember very well M. A. Gunst or Mose Gunst, as he was known so well.

He was educated in this city—went to school here and lived here for several years until he went west and became a celebrity in connection with prize fighting, having been adviser and backer for John L. Sullivan, Dempsey and Choyinski in their term.

Mose Gunst's father was a respectable merchant in this city in war times.

It will be a surprise to those who remember the irrepressible Mose, who developed into such a sport after he left Atlanta to know that he has lately been appointed police commissioner for San Francisco by Governor Markham, of California.

Speaking of the appointment and of the man The San Francisco Examiner has the following to say:

"His appointment has caused more stir and comment than the senatorial contest and the attempt to steal the governorship combined. It was all done so quietly and so expeditiously that the politicians were taken by surprise. When they heard the news their mouths flew so wide open that they have not yet closed.

"At first they were incredulous. When the news was confirmed they got together in groups, and from each group could be heard one echo: 'Well, I'll be!'"

"Not a 'life-long Republican.'"

"The late arrivals would believe it. They had to be convinced by proof. When they saw Gunst rushing up to the capitol to be sworn in they were convinced that it was all a joke. But this was not Markham's joking day. Gunst took the oath of office, and will remain in the city for a few days, and then will return to the back rooms of cigar stores.

"Mr. Gunst is referred to by the orators as a 'life-long Republican.' His long line of illustrious ancestry didn't fight and he was sworn in as a Republican for a day, but for all time. In fact, Gunst was put down as a howling and contributing democrat under the last campaign. Then he became converted. He was one of the Burns converts. There was quite a number of those converted to the bay district race-track converted at the same time. As yet the others have not been provided with political plumes, but Governor Markham will hold office for several days yet, and other resignations will be handed in in time.

"Colonel Burns drove down to see his horses at the Rancho de Rio, this morning, and after his return strode up to the capitol and had a half hour's talk with the governor. As soon as he was released he buzzed about that the colonel had been trying to prevail upon Markham to keep Budd of the governorship and stand in with Cornwall to East Estate.

"Colonel Burns on the Deal.

"I don't know anything about the case," said the colonel when told about the rumors, "I've become tired of saying so. I haven't got anything to do with the sensational fight, either. What we want is a man who will be a friend to the people, and I have been friends for years, and I suppose I have a right to say so. I have been in Sacramento, and had some business with him. I have tendered my resignation as police commissioner, and he has accepted it. I have been in Mexico, and have large business interests in Mexico that require my presence two or three months every year. I have been in Mexico, and I could obtain but sixty days leave of absence. I found that the position I occupied was detrimental to the state interests, and consequently I made up my mind to resign as a commissioner. It was my duty to be in San Francisco every Monday night or shirk my duties, and I felt that I should give way to some one else.

"I requested the governor to appoint Mr. Gunst. He has been my friend, a true and loyal one. He understands the business interests of the city, and has the confidence of the business community.

"History of Colonel Burns's Successor.

"The new police commissioner has not been on friendly terms with a large portion of the force he is to govern for a number of years. Along late in the eighties he attempted to break J. J. Linville, a big blonde policeman who decorated the promenade and Kearney street for a long time. The city was suffering from an epidemic of 'mashers' about that time, and in response to a number of complaints Chief Linville instructed his men to clear the streets of all specimens of this genus. Gunst's cigar store was a gathering place for men on matinee afternoons, and when they resented Linville's 'move-over' order the big policeman made war on the police. He used his club at times, and acquired a reputation as a sprinter in pursuing well-dressed men who took to the streets, giving him answers that warranted arrest.

"Gunst Got Left Once.

Gunst championed the cause of some of his friends, and the result was that Linville of his star was under consideration in the bosoms of the commissioners for a long time. Public sentiment was expressed in the newspapers finally prevailed, and Linville retained his situation, but he was forced to relinquish his position as police chief and Kearney street. Kearney street was not a pleasant beat for Linville, however, and at the first opportunity he resigned his regular six-pointed badge for the five-pointed badge of a private. He was the same territory, being assisted thereby by many about-faced men who agreed to fight to make Kearney street a thoroughfare that a woman could traverse without blushing.

"Some of His 'Other Interests.'

Gunst has had other interests besides the tobacco trade that naturally tended to get him in contact with the underworld. His history of his life here will indicate. He was born in New York forty-one years ago, to 1854. His father was a carpenter in the south, Georgia being his last state of residence before he came to San Francisco in 1878. His father was a carpenter and his cigar business on Kearney street at that time, and aided Mose, the oldest of his sons in setting up in business. The beginning was small, but Gunst was a keen business man, and from an entrance of a place in front of his cigar store his store has grown to its present proportions of one of the largest importing houses in the city.

"As a cigar merchant no one has had any great amount of contact with Mose Gunst, but his interests have spread into other channels until tobacco is only one of several items in the list. He has acquired the reputation of being a great sporting man without allowing it to cost him more risk than would be indicated in by any one of a thousand clerks in San Francisco possessed of no more means than their salaries. He took to petting prize fighters and talking horse and other forms of sport. Jack Dempsey occupied one of his intimate friends and every pugilist of any note who came here could call Gunst his friend.

When the California Athletic Club was in its glory, and a fight could be brought off in San Francisco in better style and with more certainty than in any city in the United States, Gunst makes one or two trips every year to Havana, and his bag always includes a bigger stock of fighting news than it does substantial articles. He has always been a big game sportsman, and his money, he found no trouble in gaining access to the sporting circles of New York, Chicago and Denver. He was present at the ring-side in most of the big fights in the east, and gave the accounts of the money and the prize money of the ring that he acquired a name as an oracle (Quincy's rule) abroad before he was recognized at home.

"Square Square at That.

"Men with a fancy for backing fighters commenced to entrust him with commissions on California club battles, and then he was entrusted with syndicate money at home. Frequently he announced himself as having \$50,000, \$100,000 or \$200,000 to bet on a fight or an election. Nothing was ever said about the money, and he was never arrested, and consequently Gunst acquired a national reputation as being the heaviest betting man in the west, whereas, as a matter of

fact, his individual ventures were of the most modest character.

"One of the best stories concerning him was printed in New York when he arrived there on the eve of a big fight. A crowd of men were assembled in a small restaurant, discussing the coming fight. The subject of the conversation was the fight between Mose Gunst and an English manager, and both were being backed by the sports. One of them called the waiter and asked the cause of the delay.

"Good, but Mose-Covered Anecdote.

"Mose Gunst has come," replied the waiter, as if that were all sufficient.

The Englishman ordered the flaneur and sailed for home after asking the latter to call him anything of interest that might happen while he was on the water.

"Arriving at London he found the flaneur's revenge in the following cablegram, collected:

"Mose Gunst has been in the tobacco trade, in which he is interested in this city and Portland, include a half interest in the Recreational and a controlling interest in the 'Washoe Club.' The latter institution is a suite of poker rooms on the second floor of the building, of which he has a twenty years' lease, and it has furnished several suicides. Regular gamblers who are not in partnership with the club are not allowed to play in the rooms, but there is no bar against amateurs with money. Colonel Burns has been considered a 'good thing' in Washoe circles.

"Mr. Gunst has not been a superintended the Washoe Club since his marriage, some eight years ago.

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## NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Saturday Night Club Had an Interesting Debate on It.

## SOME INTERESTING FACTS BROUGHT OUT

A Very Entertaining Discussion and a Very Pleasant Meeting—The Club Is in Great Shape.

What was perhaps the ablest debate ever engaged in by the Saturday Night Club was that last Saturday night on the subject of the Nicaragua canal.

Messrs. C. H. Haden and Hugh M. Dorsey lead the affirmative, while Messrs. Shepard Bryan and Wharton O. Wilson contended against the ownership and control by the United States government.

Mr. Haden argued the great benefit to the commerce of the country, especially to the south, which the construction of the canal would develop. He said no private corporation could afford to carry through the enterprise. If the United States didn't build it, European countries would and this would involve a withdrawal by our government from the position which it had taken and long held—its adherence to the Monroe doctrine; that its cost would be inconsiderable compared to the vast benefits which would flow from it in developing our commerce; that after its completion it would annually create more wealth than it cost to build, and would open up direct trade relations with China and Japan, the Spanish Americas, the Pacific coast and Australia. He referred to the fact that Japan spun and wove in its factories 3,500,000 bales of American cotton last year; that fifty car loads of cotton were sent over the Northern Pacific railway through the northwest to Puget sound and shipped on subsidized British steamships to Japan in 1894 and that our own carrying trade would have the transportation of this freight if this canal were constructed and controlled by our own government; that Georgia would have a market for her lumber and naval stores in addition to her markets which would place the state on a new road to prosperity. Her best markets now in all the world for these products were Buenos Ayres and Rio, Brazil, and this canal would extend this trade along the Pacific coast to South America and carry it even to the orient itself. It would give by its construction work to the great army of our unemployed, and that its income from a military standpoint was immense.

Mr. Shepard Bryan followed in reply. He argued that it would be unconstitutional for the government to own and control the canal. Private capital would construct it, and the benefits spoken of would come without governmental interference. He contended that it would entail burdensome taxation upon the people, and that it was unjust to employ the public funds to assist a private enterprise; that it would afford a new field for corruption and rascality, and that the government would never get back its money. He referred to the \$130,000,000 which the Pacific railroads owed the country and which was an irrecoverable loss. He contended that canal building was not a function of government, and that the popular theory of ownership of railroads was in a line with the suggestion offered as to this canal.

Hugh M. Dorsey followed on the affirmative in a very strong and logical manner. He ridiculed the idea of its being unconstitutional. The ablest lawyers had pronounced in favor of its constitutionality. In 1889, under its contract with the government first proposed to construct dikes on the banks of the Mississippi the same cry was raised, as was the case with the suggestion of our first mail service, that it was not a function of the federal government. The government had already extended aid to the Delaware and Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Nicaragua canal would be of more value to the United States than all the railways between Canada and Panama. The opposition, he said, to the project came from the railroads and their representatives. Mr. Dorsey was followed by Mr. Wharton O. Wilson for the negative. Mr. Wilson gave the history of the scheme. He said that President Polk, in 1845, had authorized the construction of the canal. This treaty was revised under President Taylor, but certain conditions being annexed then with our government could not agree to it, it was rejected by the senate. During President Arthur's administration it was revived and another treaty was made with the government, but it was rejected by a majority of two votes. The Nicaragua Canal Company was then organized. It secured grants from the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and began work in 1889. Under its contract with the government it was stipulated that \$2,000,000 should be actually expended annually on its construction. These governments examined the work in 1894 and found that the government that \$400,000 had been spent in the work. The matter then came before congress in the shape of the Morgan bill, which was passed by the senate. This bill provided for the construction of the canal, and the Nicaragua company was to receive \$100,000,000 of bonds of the Nicaragua company at 4 per cent. The company is then to deposit \$500,000 of the bonds in 1895 and in all other years of the United States and this stock will give the government the controlling vote in the company and prevent other powers from forcing the canal. Mr. Wilson argued very ingeniously that the Morgan bill did not provide for government ownership or control.

The debate was closed with a very interesting speech from the Hon. C. L. Brannan, who was present and who was invited to address the club on the question. Mr. Brannan advocated the affirmative side and suggested that if the canal were built the canal would give to the business and commerce of the country.

The decision was awarded by President Austin to the affirmative.

"Want to Move South.

The Diamond Sewing Machine Company of 324 Washburn avenue, Chicago, Ill., is ready to negotiate for a location for a southern city with good shipping facilities. The company, it is claimed, has been engaged in the successful manufacture of sewing machines for eleven years, and desires to obtain a good plant and grounds.

The Withington & Cooley Manufacturing Company, of Jackson, Mich., extensive manufacturers of farm and garden tools, contemplate the selection of a new location for building large works. In a letter to The Manufacturers' Record, replying to a suggestion that it establish its plant in the south, it writes:

"Among the considerations which will influence this company in the choice of location are: 1. Cost of power, water-power preferred to steam; 2. Proximity to materials chiefly used, to-wit: steel and white ash; 3. Shipping facilities and advantages; 4. Character and healthfulness of the local climate; 5. Compensation for loss and cost of removal."

The commercial agencies report that this company has a paid-up capital of \$200,000, and its credit is given the highest rating.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

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## IVORY SOAP.

IT FLOATS FOR TABLE LINEN.

## THE LAST RESORT

Between our expectations and realizations stand about five hundred faultless fashionable

MEN'S SUITS

unsold. They range from \$10 up to \$15 a suit. We are determined to reduce our stock and offer you

CHOICE OF THE LOT

At 7.00 A Suit

We've made a sacrifice that should make you sacrifice. Be among the first to save from \$2.10 to \$7.10 on your suit. No use in buying half made stuff when our goods can be had at these prices.

EISEMAN & WEIL.

3 Whitehall St.

MEN'S Pants worth \$4.50 to \$6 at \$3.00 a pair.

MRS. UPTODATE: How much do you pay for your baking powder?

MRS. INARUT: I always use the Blowhard Baking Powder, and that, you know, is 50c a pound.

MRS. UPTODATE: Why don't you use 'The Best' which is made by the Kamper Grocery Co.? It is only 40c a pound; besides, I think it is much better than the Blowhard.

PETER LYNCH

55 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets; branch store at 201 Peachtree street. In addition to the above, Peter Lynch has now received his usual supply of field, lawn and garden seeds for fall sowing—such as clover, alfalfa, blue and red top grass seeds; also, a large variety of the seeds of the growth of 1894, such as Purple Top, White Flat Dutch, White Amber, Yellow and Mammoth Red Top, Globe, Dixie, Seven Top, Yellow Rutabaga, Cornish, Yellow Aberdeen and other varieties of seed potatoes. Also a few bushels of German Millet on hand, which will be sold low. Collard, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Radish seeds on hand. A few pounds each of five or six kinds of fine seeds for table use before Christmas. I sown now. All of the above and other goods at 25 Whitehall street and branch store at 201 Peachtree street. The usual supply of the above goods at 25 Whitehall street. Also a few bushels of German Millet on hand, which will be sold low. Collard, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Radish seeds on hand. 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# MR. BALDWIN'S PLANS

Have Been Fixed, and the Exposition Terminals Will Be Constructed.

WORK WILL BEGIN WITHOUT DELAY

Other News and Gossip of the Railroads. Colonel B. W. Wrenn Remembers by the Northern Press.

Definite arrangements have been made by the Southern railway people for putting in the exposition terminals and the work will not be delayed a moment longer than can be helped.

Third Vice President W. H. Baldwin and Chief Engineer Bolton, of the Southern, were in conference with Mr. Grant Wilkins, chief of construction of the exposition, Saturday, and all the negotiations were closed that have been pending for some time between the railroad company and the exposition management.

"We have closed the transaction of all preparatory business and will begin the work at once," said Mr. Baldwin to the Constitution before leaving Atlanta.

"The first thing of course is to get the sidetrack laid to the government building, which is the first work to be done by the contractors in charge of the construction. The government building will soon be taken up, I am told, and the contractors will want the building material laid down to them on the spot. In order to do this, the Southern railway will have to lay a spur track from the main line into the exposition grounds and run it to the very site of the building. Then we can put the material right in the contractor's hands and that will be nothing to delay the work on the building."

"This will enable us at the same time to take the building material into the grounds for the contractors in charge of the other buildings. It is the purpose of the railroad to have this work done at once. We will soon have a force of hands on the spot at work grading the roadbed for the contractors. The work will be finished in short order, although we find it necessary to build about two miles and a half of new road in order to meet the demands of the exposition people."

The Southern railway, which is to have a building of its own at the exposition, said he. "It is the purpose of the Southern to have its own place for exhibits. We will have a kind of depot building, and in it will have space for all our exhibits. The idea being to put there an attractive collection of exhibits, setting forth the claims and advantages of the Southern and the section of country traversed by it."

Mr. Baldwin was asked about the plans of the Southern railway, as to the proposed building it intends to have on the exposition grounds.

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# DR. NORCROSS'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Rev. C. N. Donaldson Chosen Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.

DR. NORCROSS'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

He Served the Church Many Years, and Was a Faithful Minister—The New Minister.

Rev. C. N. Donaldson, who came here recently from Norfolk, Va., has been called to the pulpit of the Fifth Baptist church to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Virgil Norcross.

Dr. Norcross, who for so many years has served this church satisfactorily, is no longer connected with it.

The selection was made yesterday morning and Dr. Donaldson will immediately assume charge of the church work. Several weeks ago Rev. Virgil Norcross announced to his congregation that, owing to his health, he could not continue to occupy the pulpit.

He asked that his resignation be accepted at once, which was reluctantly done by the church. The congregation was slow to select his successor, but Dr. Donaldson was finally chosen.

Yesterday morning a meeting of a large number of the leading members of the church was held and Dr. Donaldson was called. It was the unanimous choice of the members, and his selection is considered a wise and happy one by the entire congregation.

While the resignation of Dr. Norcross is considered a most fortunate one, as it is impossible for Dr. Norcross to remain.

Dr. Donaldson is a minister of unusual force and ability. He is a thorough student and an eloquent and forceful speaker.

Dr. Norcross has much to the regret of the members of the Fifth Baptist church, but he has resigned the pastorate of the church, but to sever his connection with it entirely.

His reason for so doing is that the church might be free to select a pastor who would be a blessing to the church, and he had no desire to see the church in any way embarrassed by having it said that he used his influence for or against any special minister.

The church has raised by subscription the money to pay all of its indebtedness, and the new pastor will not have the work of freeing it from creditors.

Dr. Norcross was the pastor of the church of this church. He was active in its building and his work was a labor of love. He worked hard to secure a suitable building for his congregation and was beloved by all.

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# BACK THE '20S.

When Some of the First State Courts Were Held.

SOME INTERESTING GEORGIA HISTORY

Which Dates Back to the Day of Our Grandfathers—The First Superior Courts.

Arlington, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Way back in the "twenties" when Early county was first settled, it embraced a very large territory—what is now Early, Miller, Decatur, Baker, Dougherty, Calhoun and parts of Thomas, Mitchell and Clay.

The first court held in the county was held at the house of Richard Grimsley, in the extreme western part of the county, near the Chattahoochee river, in April, 1821, and was presided over by Judge Thomas W. Harris, judge of what was then known as the Southern circuit, composed of Twiggs, Laurens, Telfair, Appling, Irwin, Bullock, Early, and Thomas counties.

More than twenty counties are embraced in this territory now. Thomas Taylor was clerk and John Brookman sheriff. Very little business was transacted at this time of court, there being neither grand nor petit jurors impaneled.

In October of the same year the court was moved to a new place, down near where the present village of Cedar Springs is located. Judge Harris presided; Thomas Taylor was clerk and Nevin McBryde transacted the business for him; the solicitor general rejoiced in the lengthy name of Charles Foster McRae, better known as "Tommy" McRae, sheriff. At this time of the court, the first grand jury of the county was impaneled, but there was no petit jury.

The court of term of court, April, 1822, was held at the same place, Judge Harris presided, but there was a new set of officers. "Thaddeus Goode Holt" was solicitor general. Nevin McBryde clerk and William A. Carr sheriff. No grand jury was impaneled at this term but the first petit jury was impaneled.

The next court was held in June, 1823, at the same place, with the same officers, and the first bills of indictment were returned. The lawyers usually in attendance on these courts were Thomas W. Harris, Judge; T. C. Holt, solicitor general; Lord McRae, clerk; and Charles Foster McRae, sheriff. Samuel Gainer and perhaps William H. Torrence, Robert A. Beall, Eli Warren and others.

The next term of the court, the fifth, was held at the same place, with the same officers, in January, 1824. The court sat only two days and then adjourned. The expenses of the court cost the people very little in a day's time. The court was held in a new county, Decatur, was formed from the lower portion of Early and this necessitated a change in the court ground. A commission was sent to select a new location, erect temporary buildings, etc., and in the discharge of that duty they selected a very pretty location on Pachita creek, at the house of Jonathan Neal, near the old mill of the late John Neal, in Early county, on the left of the road that now leads from Arlington to Morgan. There are no traces of the old buildings left to mark the site of the old court house, but a few traces of the old mill will remain. The ruthless hand of time will soon obliterate the last vestige of the great mill as it has already done with the old court house.

In June, 1824, Judge Harris held his last term of court in Early county at this new courthouse. Holt was still solicitor general and McBryde clerk, but David D. Smith's name appears on the record as sheriff. Many of Sheriff Smith's descendants are still living in and around Blakely.

The January term, 1825, of the court was held at the same place, with the same officers, with T. C. Holt as judge, R. A. Beall as solicitor general, McBryde clerk and Smith sheriff. The June term 1825 was held at the same place with the same officers.

The January term 1826 was held at Neal's with Moses Fort as judge, T. C. Mitchell, solicitor general, McBryde clerk and Smith sheriff. Solicitor General Mitchell was killed in a duel in South Carolina, and the court was held at Neal's in what is now Calhoun county, on the left of the road that now leads from Arlington to Morgan. There are no traces of the old buildings left to mark the site of the old court house, but a few traces of the old mill will remain. The ruthless hand of time will soon obliterate the last vestige of the great mill as it has already done with the old court house.

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tion of the southeastern states might fare better by war with the northern seaboard or the middle and New England states. We can sell the north nearly everything we please, and as railroad facilities are improved between the lakes and the southeastern portion of the country it will be easy for Illinois and the south to come into a relation which will be profitable for both concerned.

There are many reasons why the state of Illinois should have a building at Atlanta. As the scope of the exposition is relatively small, the state of Illinois at the Columbian fair at Chicago a great appropriation will not be required to put up and suitably maintain an Illinois building which will be a credit to the state. A resort for Illinois people at Atlanta and an outlet to the fair architecture, whose standard is graceful and appropriate.

There is a surplus of about \$100,000 left over to the credit of the commission representing the state of Illinois at the Columbian fair. The legislature can do what it pleases with this money. An appropriation of \$50,000 should be made for a becoming representation of the state at the Cotton States and International exposition, to secure to this end should be begun forthwith, as there is no time to lose. The Atlanta exposition opens next September. A small commission should also be appointed to have charge of the Illinois buildings and Illinois interests there.

There can be no question of politics in this matter. Only a narrow and perverse spirit can find pretext for refusing a substantial extension of the good will of our people to the south. The agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of Illinois demand representation at Atlanta, and their demand also can be met in the way suggested.

**AT THE THEATERS.**

**"Devil's Auction" to Appear at the Grand Theatre.**

One of the most popular attractions that visits our city is due tonight and Tuesday, when the Grand will present that well-known spectacle, Charles H. Yale's newest extravaganza, "The Devil's Auction." This favorite show piece, which the proverbial block, seems destined to "run on forever," for each succeeding year it blossoms forth in new array, filled to repletion with all that is new, smart, and replaced with ideas so new and timely that the statement is made that "everything is new but the title," and this statement seems to be fully borne out by the production. According to the promise of the management, this year's production will be no exception to the rule, as the entire summer has been occupied in preparing a production of the largest (tailoring) establishment in the world, Suits \$12 up. Pants \$3 up. The Royal Tailors, Haymarket theater building, Chicago, will be the only ones to sell the celebrated California corset. Send for cuts, prices, and terms. California Corset Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan 12-13.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Active men in small towns, \$15 per month can be made, and will grow; we will explain. Address Box 508, Boston, Mass.

NEW FACES







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We desire to say we have steel plates already made, which print the emblems of the different railroads entering the city. We engrave personal cards with these emblems embossed on them at very low prices. Those who appreciate the attractiveness of an elegant engraved card will be interested in examining our samples before placing an order for personal cards. J. P. Stevens & Bro., engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

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and for the same reason, don't allow others to deceive you—certain dealers refill

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bottles with inferior whisky—they make more money that way—ask for the genuine and be sure that you get it—or come to us.

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URETHRAL STRICTURE The most difficult of all structural diseases cured "at home." No cutting, no instruments.

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Years of experience, with personal care and attention given to every case. All cases benefited. The majority of all cases permanently cured. No experiments. Question lists for male and female for 2c. Stamp. Book for men for 1 cent in stamps. Medicines sent in plain package by express. All correspondence is strictly confidential. Address.

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NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874. Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip, Joint, Paralysis, Piles, F. T. U. L. Female and private diseases, H. r. n. Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. 2c. ad. 2c. ad. circular.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—20c. HUNDRED

## WHICH WILL IT BE?

A Central League or Southern Association Will Be Formed.

## THE MEETING TODAY IN CHATTAHOOGA

Atlanta Will Be Represented by Mr. Joseph Hirsch, President of the Atlanta Baseball Club.

In Chattanooga today there will be a meeting of representatives from the several baseball towns in the south and in Indiana to determine whether there shall be a southern league or a central league.

The cities that will probably be represented are Atlanta, Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Montgomery and Evansville. It is a question which will be done. The advocates of a southern league are strong in their devotion to such a formation.

It is urged on the part of some of the cities that the jump from New Orleans to Evansville is preferable to that between New Orleans and Charleston or Savannah. However all this may be, only one league can obtain protection in each town. Atlanta's representatives are in favor of a southern league. The stock to the Atlanta club was subscribed on the basis that Atlanta was to be a member of the Southern Association for 1895. The protection of President Nick Young has been obtained and there can be no other club brought here.

The president of the Atlanta club is Mr. Joseph Hirsch, the well-known councilman, and he is one of those who will represent the club in Chattanooga today. He left last night. The vice president of the Atlanta club is Mr. M. L. Bickart and the secretary and treasurer is Mr. J. P. Dickinson. With these officers the club is bound to be successful, no matter which league it goes into.

The indications are that there will be a southern association in which Atlanta will figure as the center. It is argued by those in favor of a southern league that a central league would be without the proper enthusiasm. They claim that there must be a certain rivalry between the cities to make the games thoroughly interesting.

Chattanooga is well fixed in any event. If a southern association is decided upon Chattanooga will be in a good position; if a central league is formed Chattanooga will be the hub, while Atlanta and New Orleans will be the towns that will have the greatest part of the traveling to do.

One thing is certain, and that is that there will be baseball in Atlanta this year and the club will be a pennant winner—something new for Atlanta in the light of past seasons.

It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Hundreds of people relieved from rheumatism and catarrh, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

## IN ALL DIRECTIONS.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY. DOUBLE DAILY SOLID TRAINS WITH THROUGH SLEEPING CARS. ATLANTA TO JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPERS. ATLANTA TO ST. LOUIS.

THE ONLY LINE OPERATING ELEGANT PULLMAN DINING CARS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 22 1/2 South Broad street.

NOTICE TO TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Change of Schedule Between Atlanta and Macon—(Western System Southern Railway Company.)

Commencing Sunday, January 6, 1895, train No. 35, heretofore leaving Atlanta at 7:45 a. m. and arriving at Macon 11 o'clock a. m., thus shortening the time between Atlanta and Macon. This splendid schedule, in addition to our elegant train leaving Atlanta at 4:30 o'clock p. m. and 11:25 o'clock p. m., should commend our elegant service between Atlanta and all points south. For further information and sleeping car reservations call at office Southern Railway, Kimball house corner, or phone 142. Jan-6-15

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It soothes the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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A great success. One million insurance written first six months. The insurance for business and professional men at less than half old line rates.

Florida. The land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, and the loveliest winter resort on this continent, is reached quickest by the Central Railroad of Georgia from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville and Atlanta in Pullman's finest vestibule sleeping cars through without change. The improved double daily schedules of this line with elegant day coaches and Pullman sleepers through from Atlanta to Jacksonville without change make it the quickest and most comfortable route to the "Land of Flowers." Round trip tourist tickets to all points in Florida are now on sale via this line. See that your tickets read over the Central Railroad of Georgia, "The Trifon Route," and be sure of a delightful trip. For tickets, maps, pamphlets and full information, apply at ticket office, No. 16 Wall street, and union depot. Jan-1-15

Through Car Service to Florida Via the Central Railroad of Georgia.

In addition to the elegant Pullman sleeping car service between Atlanta and Jacksonville, the Central Railroad of Georgia is now running elegant day coaches from Atlanta to Jacksonville, through without change. Leave Atlanta 7:30 a. m., arrive Jacksonville 7:30 p. m.; leave Atlanta 6:35 p. m., arrive Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., making direct connection at Jacksonville for all points in Florida. For detailed information, tickets, etc., apply at ticket office, No. 16 Wall street, and union depot. Jan-1-15

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NEW MAP OF ATLANTA. Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

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The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers. Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

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33 1/3 % Discount 33 1/3 %

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Do you shave? And have you a good razor? We can sell you a fully guaranteed razor, branded "Atlanta" for \$1.25. Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Scissors and other novelties in the cutting line at prices with the tariff off.

The hunting season has not expired and if your old breech-loader has become shaky we can replace it with a new one, either imported or American makes. Our special white powder shells will always let you know when you miss the bird, no smoke, very little report, no recoil—the very shell to shoot.

Don't forget that we handle A. G. Spalding & Bros.' Sporting Goods. We can furnish you with Boxing Gloves, Chest Machines, Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs, Sweaters, Gymnasium Shirts, Tights, etc. Catalogue of guns, pistols, hunting clothing and Athletic Sports mailed free of charge. Don't forget the name and number.

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the most desirable location for a school for the daughters of refined people, and those opportunities are utilized to the utmost by the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Cabell. The distinguishing feature of Norwood Institute is the thoroughness of its preliminary training, and the care bestowed upon those elementary branches too often neglected in schools of otherwise great excellence.

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My Dear Mr. Cabell: I am sure Norwood Institute will continue to grow in public favor as the beneficent results it is accomplishing become more widely known. The training my daughter, Mrs. Micou, received there has endeared the school to her and to me, and I feel very sure that if parents who have daughters to educate will only inform themselves as to the advantages offered at Norwood the most abundant prosperity will come to this great enterprise of Mrs. Cabell. Very sincerely yours, H. A. HERBERT.

Students may here pursue from beginning to end every branch of education and culture. They may prepare for any college, for or for foreign travel, or they may pursue the advantages of Modern Languages, Music, Art and Physical Culture. The Modern Languages are so taught as to be used with ease in the pursuit of studies abroad. The literature and history of each great nation are every facility is provided for the cultivation of the highest qualifications. And, best of all, no student must continue to produce a true woman of letters and a true scholar. Reference.—The chairman and members of the faculty of the University of Virginia.

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Our No. 1 Saratoga Trunks that were . . . \$5.50; go now for \$3.50  
Our XX Zinc Saratoga Trunks that were . . . \$8.00; go now for \$5.00  
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Our X Steel Flat Top Trunks that were . . . \$10.00; go now for \$6.25  
Our Leather Bound Flat Top Trunks that were . . . \$15.00; go now for \$9.00  
Our Bridal Trunks that were . . . \$25.00; go now for \$15.00  
Ladies' Leather Club Bags that were . . . \$1.75 to go at \$1.00  
Gents' Leather Valise sold before at . . . \$3.00 to go at \$1.99  
Gents' X Leather Valise sold before at . . . \$4.50 to go at \$3.00  
This cut sale is on for thirty days only. Now is your time to secure bargains.

## ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN, 32 Whitehall.

## WE ARE ON THE ALERT.

Our trade is only limited by the north and south poles. From sunrise to sunset, as evidence of this, we sold a party in Indian Territory recently, and he promised to visit us during the coming expedition. Sounds "far fetched," but it's a fact. Our goods, prices and business methods speak for themselves.

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THE SACRIFICE IS GREAT AND COMPLETE

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Have your clothes made to order. All of our \$6, \$7 and \$8 Trousering during this sale marked down to

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Leaders in Tailoring

8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

VOL XXV

## GIANTS

Gorman and Hill

Battle R

FIRE FLIES FROM

Sharp Thrusts Are

Sides.

ARTHUR IS SEVERE

He Has It In for the

and Slashes

DAVID COMES BACK

It Is His Purpose to

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Washington, January

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